Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1826. [NO. 92.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice

IS hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, dated the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th of August next, a certain tract of land belonging to the heirs at law of Isaac Beaty, deceased, lying in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of Sugar creek, adjoining the lands of James Byram, William Lees, and the lands of John Wilson, deceased, containing about 40 acres. 12 months credit will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
June 21, 1826. 5t92

Notice.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, bearing date the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, a certain tract of land, belonging to the heirs of John M'Lure, deceased, lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Robert Barnett, Richard Robinson and Robert Robinson; and also a tract of land usually called the Bowles' old place, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twelve acres. Twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. D. R DUNLAP, C. M. E.
June 21, 1826. 5t92.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

William Means vs. Joseph Blackwood, Chas. T. Alexander, James Means. } Petition to review the report of the Clerk.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Means is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the said James Means appear at our next Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t93—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Patterson vs. Wm. Smith and wife, Elizabeth Smith. } Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Pat.

IT is ordered by Court that advertisement be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at the August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against them.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t91

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Clark vs. Samuel Smith. } Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Israel.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be had against him at the August term, 1826.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Springs vs. Samuel Smith. } Original Attachment, levied on a negro boy named Planter, 14 years old.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

P. Barringer vs. Saml. F. Love. } Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Cowan vs. Saml. F. Love. } Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

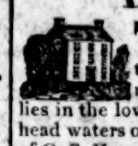
Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.
82tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1826.

A.

Capt. W. B. Alexander, Zenas C. Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, David Alexander, Margaret Atchison.

B.

Walker Brown, Wm. Belot, Thos. P. Berryhill, Loren Bates, R. Barnett, Richard A. Boyle, Robert Boid, Wm. Baldwin, Nancy Beard, Allen Baldwin, Catharine Brown, James Brown, Matthew Bain, Moses Beaty, Jonathan Bunleyson, James W. Baker.

C.

John Coston, (2) Solomon Croover, Isabella R. Cheeks, Thomas S. Cochran, John S. Cheeks, David Culbarson, Wm. Cornwell, Daniel Cook.

D.

Lewis Dinkins, James Dinkins, James Dearmont.

E.....Evans & Runyon.

F.

Wm. Flinn, (2) James N. Flaniken, Robert Faires, Samuel Farr.

G.

Thomas Grier, Richard Gillespie, Saml. Gordon, Brittain Garrard, Olive Gray, Thos Gillespie, Wm. M. Giles, Rev. Wm. Gause, William Griffith, Hugh Gallway.

H.

Samuel Houston, Samuel Holding, Robert Howie, Joseph L. Hood, (2) William Hendrix, Rev. H. Hunter, Miles Hill, Benj. Hargrove, Benj. Hux, Henry Hoover, Elizabeth O. Hill, Silas Hunter, Geo. W. Hughston, John Hughston, John Howel, Davidson Henderson.

J.....John Jones, William Jamison.

K.

Thomas Kendrick, John Kerr, David Karr, John W. King, Marcus Kennedy.

L.

George Lemons, John Lyttle, (2) Thos. Luis, Robert Lindsay, Thos. Lowing, Wm. Luckey.

M.

Joseph McGinnis, (2) John M'Coy, Theodore Merrill, Harriet Jane Moore, (2) Joseph M'Rum, Mr. Mason, John Miller, Jas. Martin, Elizabeth Mason, George M'Ginn, D. M'Donald, Washington Morrison, (2) Elam Moore, Rev. Malcom M'Pherson, (2) Anna M'Lure, John M'Donald, Harriet R. Moore, Wm. I. Morrison.

N.....Jesse Neely. O.....James J. Orr.

P.

Benjamin Person, Alexander Porter, David Purviance, John C. Pharr, Elihu Perry, Joseph Pritchard.

R.

Carnes H. Robison, Hugh Rogers, Jackson Rodden, Amelia Russ, Wm. Reid, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Reid, Peter Rialph, Jonas Rudisill.

S.

John M. Slaughter, John Sloan, Reuben Shores, John Spring, Catharine Shinn, Mary Y. Spratt, Rawbert Simons, Philip Sterns, Nathan Sutliff, (2) John Smith, William Sharpley, Martin Shoffner, Wm. O. Sammons, John Stinson, Elijah B. Seltzer, Daniel Smith.

T.

B. F. Taylor, Wm. Thomas, Joseph Todd, Daniel Towle, Joseph Thomson.

V.....Polly Varner.

W.

Matilda Williamson, Benjamin West, Jourdon Williamson, Wm. J. Wilson, John J. Walker, Wm. J. Webb, George Waddle, Calvin S. Weir, Rev. John M. Wilson, (2) Francis Wilson, Thos. Williamson, John Wallis.

146—3t91 WM. SMITH, P. M.

THE JUBILEE.

From the National Journal.

After the public ceremonies of the day were closed at the Capitol, a party of gentlemen, having first, in common with their fellow-citizens, paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation at his mansion, repaired to the south bank of the Potomac, for the purpose of dining together, and spending the afternoon in convivial enjoyment. The kind and hospitable proprietor of the grounds on which they assembled, with his accustomed urbanity and politeness, had prepared a shelter for the party, worthy of the day, and well calculated to inspire in every bosom the feelings that should belong to such an occasion—it was the Tent of WASHINGTON—"the Pretorium of the Revolution"—the same which had "sheltered WASHINGTON fifty years ago on the heights of Dorchester." The pillars that supported this venerated canvass were beautifully encircled with alternate wreaths of the laurel and the vine; at its head hung an original portrait of the "*Pater Patriae*," by Sharpless, which has generally been esteemed the best likeness ever taken of him: opposite to the portrait was a medallion, inscribed "Washington, *Pater Patriae;*" and on each side, around the walls of the tent were six other medallions, all encircled with wreaths of evergreen, and bearing the following inscriptions:

"*Jefferson, Adams, Carroll*—Patres conscripti Reipublicæ."

"*Warren, Montgomery, Wooster, Mercer.*"

"*The Pretorium of the Revolution*—sacred to the memory of its immortal Chief and his associates in glory, in the war of Independence—preserved for the veneration of posterity, the promotion of the cause of rational liberty, and the rights of man."

"*Ireland*—Honor and gratitude to the sons of Ireland who nobly contributed to the establishment of American Independence."

"*Ayacucho*—the York-town of the South."

"4th July, '76.—In the dawn of the morning we dared to be free."

"The immortal memory of *Missolonghi*."

"On the 4th July 1876, may all nations enslaved be independent as we."

"*Bozzaris, Byron*, and the martyrs who have perished for the liberties of Greece."

"*Fabvier, Jarvis*, and the good and brave who aid a christian people in their struggle against infidel oppressors."

"*Lafayette*—honor and gratitude to those of other nations who aided in the establishment of American Independence."

"*Bolivar*, the Deliverer—the Washington of the South."

For the whole design and execution of these beautiful, animating, and appropriate decorations, the party were further indebted to the chaste fancy and generous enthusiasm of Mr. Custis, who was at once their host and the guest. At five o'clock the company having called upon Thomas Monro, and Thomas Swann, Esqs. to take the respective chairs of President and Vice-President, set down to a plain but substantial repast, prepared for them by Mr. John Prevaux.

[From the toasts drank at this celebration, we select the following.]

The 50th Anniversary of American Independence—a political Jubilee; may the sound of its trumpet be heard in far distant lands as an "acceptable year!"

Richard Henry Lee and John Adams, pioneers in the rugged path of liberty; the one boldly moved, the other eloquently seconded, the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston—illustrious Committee!

The Constitution—a work which has been found good after nearly "half a century of experience and prosperity," may well do without mending.

The President of the United States—Regardless of political storms, he steers the great bark of State with the skill of an experienced pilot.

Public men.—*Impartial* investigation of their official acts—our RIGHT, and their DUE.

The Congress at Panama—"The design is great, is benevolent, is humane."

By Mr. Custis, of Arlington. The cause of civil and religious liberty—May the nations of the old world, ere another half century shall elapse, be as independent and free, as prosperous, contented and happy, as we.

By the Secretary of the Treasury. The proprietor of the grounds upon which we have celebrated this Jubilee, and thanks for the reception he has given us.

By the Secretary of War. Let the people judge of their servants, in whatever grade, by their deeds rather than by what they say of themselves, or others say of them, always remembering the quaint adage, that "an empty barrel sounds loudest."

By the Post Master General. Public opinion, deliberately formed and clearly expressed.

By Mr. Goldsborough. Public opinion—It may be clouded for a while by the sediment of party feeling, but, like this old Madeira, it is the clearer and the better for the working.

By Dr. Watkins. James Monroe: "Some men are born for the public. Nature, by fitting them for the service of the human race on a broad scale, has stamped them with the evidences of her destination, and their duty."

By Gen. Jesup. The three pillars of the temple of Freedom, education, a free press, and a good mail establishment—while they are sound the structure is safe—remove either, it totters and falls.

By Mr. Rush. The triple alliance of the plough, the loom, and the ship.

By S. Barrell, Esq. The old Thirteen Stars and *Stripes*. Forty, save one, to *every* one who would not die in their defence.

By Gen. Mason. Dame Liberty, grown stout and thrifty in this happy land, let the test of half a century satisfy the world, that, wisely wooed, she may be warrantably wed.

A large number of the inhabitants of the counties of Northampton and Bertie, in this state, celebrated the fourth at the Cool Spring, in Bertie county. William Britton, Esq. presided, assisted by Col. Bryant Randolph. From the regular toasts drank on the occasion, we select the following:

Intolerant party spirit—the poison of social happiness; may it be extirpated from every honest breast.

The President of the U. S.—The confidence reposed in him by all his predecessors warrants the belief that his administration will be wise and prosperous.

Internal improvement—guided by the wisdom and energy of its able advocates, it cannot fail to strengthen and perpetuate our bond of Union.

Education—Election—and the Press—the hope of Freemen and the dread of Tyrants.

The union of the States—may it be as lasting as the lofty mountains of our native Country.

The Constitution—if not perfect, yet the most perfect political edifice ever erected—its parts are cemented by the blood of our fathers, the blood of our sons will mix with its ruins, if it falls.

SELECTED TOASTS.

DRANK AT BOSTON.

The Surviving Soldiers of the War of Independence.—They imitated the old Romans—and so do *we*. Like Belisarius, *they* fought the battles of their country, and *we* permit them to starve in the land they redeemed.

The President of the U. States.—He is too wise not to know that the silent eloquence of *good deeds*, should be the only answer to the clamour of *evil tongues*.

New England.—The Oak crowns her mountains, and the Pine shades her valleys; but she can boast of no Laurels, save those gathered by her Heroes—no Olives, but those which freshen on the brows of her Sages.

The Freedom and the Purity the of Press—The *true guage* of the freedom and the purity of the People.

By the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Chaplain of the day.—*The Spiritual and the Carnal weapons of our Fathers*—Bibles and Bullets:—

In Freedom's fight both tell; for many a head
That to *heaven's light* bows not, *will* bow to
kindred lead.

By William Sullivan, Esq.—The department in the division of social power, which is intended to be the preserver, and corrector of all other departments, a firm, honest, learned, and independent *Judiciary*.

By W. A. Warner, Esq.—*The Assemblage of Free States of America at Panama.*—A Radiant Arch spanning our Continent, as Proof and Pledge in the Heavens, that the waters of Peril which have now gone over and left the Liberties of either America, shall return no more.

Commerce and Manufactures.—A long continuance to the good understanding between Jack Tar and the Spinning Jenny.

ADAMS & JEFFERSON.

RICHMOND, JULY 14.

Particulars of Thomas Jefferson's death.—Died at Monticello, 50 minutes past twelve, July the 4th, Thomas Jefferson, in the 84th year of his age. His health had been impaired by a too free use of the Hot Spring Bath in 1818. His indisposition had steadily increased, until the last six months, when it attained a troublesome and alarming violence, giving him certain indications of a gradual decay of health. The issue of this he early foresaw. On the 5th June, he observed to a friend, that he doubted his weathering the present summer. By the 24th of June, his disorder and weakness having reached a distressing extent, he yielded to the entreaties of his family and saw his physician (Doctor Dunglesson of the University.) On this occasion, a friend having private business with him, he warned him that "there was no time to be lost," and expressed the belief that he could not hold out to the 4th; that he had called in a physician, and to gratify his family, would follow his prescriptions, (which he cheerfully did) but that it would prove unavailing; the machine had worn out and could go on no longer.—He retained, during his illness and to the moment of his death, the same serene, decisive and cheerful temper which had marked his life. Speaking with his usual spirit and animation of the University, he expressed his hope that the State would not now abandon it. He spoke of the changes which he feared would be made in it; of his probable successor as Rector; of the services he had rendered to his native State, &c., and advised as to his private affairs. Upon being unusually ill for a short time, he observed very cheerfully,—"Well, Doctor, a few hours more and the struggle will be over." When the Doctor entered the room in the morning, of his last day, his usual expression was, "Well, Dr., you see I am here yet." His disorder being checked, a friend expressed a hope of amendment. His answer was, "that the powers of nature were too much exhausted to be rallied."—On a member of his family observing that he was better and, the Doctor thought so he listenened with evident impatience, and said, "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude as to the result." On giving directions for his funeral, forbidding all pomp and parade, he was answered by a hope that it would be long ere the occasion would require their observance. He asked with a smile, "Do you think I fear to die?" Expressing himself pleased with the cours and attentions of his physician, gratified by the affectionate solicitude of his family and servants, he uttered no thought, he expressed no feeling unworthy or unlike the meridian of his life. Death stole not upon him in the dark. He came not unexpected. He beheld his approaches and smiled on his terror. Thus died THOMAS JEFFERSON!

Enquirer.

From the Salem Register.

John Adams.—Several intimations are given as to the wishes of individuals in relation to the proper honors to be paid to the memory of that great apostle of liberty and friend of literature, JOHN ADAMS. We will give our suggestions—they will pass for what they are worth. They are, that the Hon. Edward Everett should be appointed by the Government of the College to deliver an Address on the occasion, at the ensuing Commencement, on their most illustrious son. That Judge Story should select his character as the theme of his Discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. That the Clergymen of the State should deliver appropriate discourses on the subject, on the 29 of Oct. the day previous to his birth day. That on Oct. 30, Daniel Webster should pronounce his Eulogium in Faneuil Hall. As to his biography, and the history of his life, it is the sacred duty of his Son—it is peculiarly his province, which none should invade. No one can do it so ably. His father's character and fame are dearer to him, if possible, than to the country; and to vindicate it and place it on its proper exaltation, should be left to him. All his father's papers have been for years committed to him. This circumstance sufficiently indicates his parent's wishes on that subject; and those wishes should be sacredly regarded.

We cannot pay a more appropriate homage to the memory of JOHN ADAMS, than by re-publishing the letter written by him on the day succeeding that on which the Declaration was signed. It breathes, says the New York American, the spirit of a prophet—the confidence of a patriot, and the determination of one ready at any moment to lay down his life for the cause he had espoused. Its predictions have become history—and on his head have beamed and will beam the unfading "rays of light and glory." The letter follows: *Phil. Demo. Press.*

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5, 1776.

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever among men. A resolution was passed unanimously, "*That these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.*"

The day is passed.—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a *memorable epoch* in the history of America. I am apt to believe *it will be celebrated* by succeeding generations as the GREAT ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL! It ought to be *commemorated* as the *day of deliverance*, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations *from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forever!* You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet through all the gloom I can see a ray of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

Yours, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

The Government of the United States was organized under the present Constitution, by the Inauguration of General Washington, as President, March 4, 1789, more than *thirty seven* years ago.—Since that time, up to the 4th July, 1826, but one of the Presidents of the United State had died. Mr. John Adams, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. John Quincy Adams on that day, were all alive. As none of those gentlemen had attained the Presidency, until they were nearly 60 years of age, it is not a little remarkable, that after so great a lapse of time, they should all have been alive on the late Jubilee.

Demo. Press.

DISCOVERY.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN INHABITED ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

By Captain Eeg, of the Pollux sloop of war, in the service of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands: in a letter to Dr. Brewster, from G. Moll, Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of Utrecht.

My Dear Sir: Two vessels in the service of his majesty the king of the Netherlands have lately crossed the Pacific. After leaving Washington's Island, it was deemed expedient to keep in the seventh parallel of south latitude, sailing to the westward, being the track in which Capt. Eeg, commanding the Pollux sloop of war, thought some islands might probably be discovered. The coral islands in those seas being generally small and low, it was rekoned prudent to proceed at night under easy sail, and thus to leave De Peyster's and Sherson's Islands one degree to the north and south. On the 14th July, 1825, at five o'clock A. M. after a very hazy and rainy night, it was presumed that land was to be seen a head, but very indistinctly; and shortly after the breakers were distinctly heard. The vessel was brought to, and the signal made for the Maria Reygersberch frigate to do the same. After sunrise they discovered a very low island, bearing west by south, two miles distant, (miles of 60 to a degree.) The land appeared well stocked with cocoa and other trees. About noon they had the north point of the island S. 60 deg. E.

The longitude of this island and its latitude being ascertained with as much accuracy as circumstances would allow, and no other island being found in the same position in any of the charts on board, this was deemed a new discovery. The nearest land was De Peyster's group, but it was 50 minutes different in latitude. Though the sky was very clear, no other islands were seen at the same time. The name of Nederlandich island was given to this new land. Its north point is in latitude 7 deg. 10 m. S. and the centre of it in longitude 177 deg. 33 min. 16 sec. E. from Greenwich; the variation of the magnetic needle being seven deg. to the east. The longitude was determined by three chronometers: one of these, made by Thomson, was reckoned the most accurate; its rate had been ascertained seventeen days before, at Nukahiwa, and its differences from the other two were very regular. A few days before coming in sight with the island, the longitude was ascertained by lunar observations, agreeing remarkably well with the chronometers. This island has a form resembling a horse-shoe: its extent is about eight miles: in the west side an indentation, closed by low reefs, and terminating in a lagoon.

The natives, some of whom were armed with long sticks, were very numerous, sitting or running along the shore, as the vessel sailed along. An armed boat was despatched towards the shore.—The island appeared iron-bound; for at a boat's length from the shore the depth was six fathoms, and rough coral ground: a ship's length from the shore there were fifteen fathoms depth.

At the N. W. point they found a coral reef projecting far in the sea, and on which there was a heavy surf. It was supposed that these were the breakers heard previous to the discovery of the island. The land had a pleasing aspect and appeared fertile. The number of natives assembled on shore was estimated at about 290. They were of a dark copper hue, tall and well made. Few were less than six feet, Rhinland measure, or 6,166 English. The women were also very stout. Some of the people were tatooed, but not so much as at Nukahiwa. They were naked, except some covering made of leaves. A few others had some cloth of cocoa bark wrapped round the waist. The heads of some were adorned with feathers. Their conduct appeared very fierce and wild, and they contrived to steal whatever they thought within their reach. The boat-hooks soon disappeared, and they even attempted to tear the oars from the hands of the boat's crew.

An old man, with a white head, and of respectable appearance, carrying a green bough in his hands, was at their head. He continually kept singing some monotonous song in a melancholy tune. They bartered some cocoa nuts and some of their tools, against some old handkerchiefs and empty bottles; and it appeared that their language had some resemblance to that spoken at Nukahiwa. When the boat again put to sea, they tried the effect of firing a few musket shots in the air, but the natives did not show symptoms of fear, and thus appeared unconscious of the effects of European arms No canoes were seen in the possession of these people, nor did they attempt to approach the ship, although the weather was excellent, and the sea very calm. The commanders of the two vessels regretted very much that their lage complement, & the small quantity of water, obliged them to make every possible despatch. They accordingly pursued their journey to Sourabaya in Java, where they fond other work at hand than the discovery of new countries. —I am, dear sir, with very great esteem, your humble servant.

G. MOLL.

General Intelligence.

Important from Colombia.—The Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser has received the following interesting letter from his correspondent at Porto Cabello, (Venezuela,) dated June 20, 1826:

"By the schr. Rehoboth, Capt. Ellis, who leaves this port to-morrow, for New-York, I have to advise you, that things in this province are far from being settled. We received intelligence at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from Cumana, that General Bermudez was on his march with ten thousand troops, destined to this place. The forces at Carthagena are ordered, and are soon expected here. On account of this intelligence, they have ordered the troops to join Gen. Paez.—The Castle at the entrance of the harbor is doubly manned; and they are using all diligence in preparing the forts at La Baturia, on a small island directly opposite that of the Castle, the battery which guards the city from the outer town, or an entrance from an enemy in that direction.

A proclamation from Gen. Paez has just arrived, ordering all citizens, and those having houses, to turn out with their Muskets. The troops will march to Valencia, in the course of to-morrow, when the citizens will be obliged to guard the city and man the castle. On account of this disturbance, Gen. Paez has ordered that no man of war shall leave the place without his special orders.

We have embargoed here the corvette Urica, the brig Pinchinca, brig Libertadore, and schr. Independencia with two private armed brigs, the Roman Liberal and Libertadore, Capt. Bartlett. I think that something serious will be the result in a week or two."

The miscalled autocrat of Russia is far from concentrating in his own person the power of government. He has an army whose humors must be obeyed—an army too, that, like the Gheber extinguishers of the poet, is at this moment reported to have been on fire. There is an aristocracy, also, which, if he occasionally sends a member of it to Siberia, has, in the long run, once or twice, sent him on a more irremediable journey.—The only thing to be predicated with certainty of the Russian Government hitherto is, that the *people* have not controlled it. But the latter may eventually profit by the jealousies of their rulers, and take the lion's share in the administration of their own affairs—an issue which would relieve Europe from many of her present apprehensions.

Westminster Review.

The English papers give an account of a horrid murder committed at Winton, not far from Manchester Two persons of the name of M'Kean, came into the public house of of a Mr. Blear, where after having induced him to drink two glasses of whiskey, into which one of them was seen to put some other substance, and which immediately deprived him of his faculties, they asked to be shown to bed. Mrs. Blear called to Elizabeth Bate, a servant in the house, to show them to their room. She did so: when they reached the room one of the M'Keans was seen by a boy who was in bed in a remote part of the room, to take liberties with the girl, which she repelled. The boy then saw him draw something across her throat, perceived that her breast was bloody, and heard her exclaim "murder" in a faint voice. The villain made several other wounds upon her face and neck. Upon some noise made by the boy, the murderer left her and seized him by the neck, but perceiving that she was about to stagger out of the room, he left the lad and rushed again to his victim as she had gained the door. The boy escaped and was followed by the murderer into the street. When Mrs. Blear heard the struggling and cries from the girl, she attempted to go up stairs, but was intercepted by the other M'Kean, who inflicted several wounds upon her, and would probably have killed her, had not the weapon used by him, a common whittle knife, stuck in her face, where it had penetrated between the cheek and jaw bones, and resisted his attempt to pull it out to such a degree that the handle came off. She, however, was enabled to get out of the house and raise an alarm, when the villains both decamped. Great exertions were made to apprehend them, and in a few days they were taken at Appleby, and committed by Sir Philip Musgrave.—*N. Y. American.*

Previous to the sailing of the Sylph, Capt. Farrin, arrived at Baltimore from Rio, news of the death of the King of Portugal had reached that place by a Portuguese frigate—upon the receipt of which the Emperor Don Pedro had issued a proclamation, setting forth his intention to remain in Brazil. He also declared his daughter *Maria de Gloria*, queen of Portugal, and that he had given to that country a liberal constitution. This constitution, it was said, would be transmitted to Portugul in a few days. It was reported that the Emperor had written to his brother Don Miguel, proposing the union of the latter with his daughter.

There appeared to be no prospect of an immediate termination of the war between Brazil and Portugal. Capt. R. Pullen, Mr. Boardman, and a Portuguese gentleman, came passengers in the Sylph from Rio. *Nat. Journal.*

The New-York *Times* says, "we are much gratified to perceive that trade has much improved. The rise in cotton on the other side of the Atlantic, has produced a correspondent effect here, and for the last few days we have had an extra demand for the article." This will be gratifying intelligence to our Southern friends, many of whom have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the sudden depression experienced in the price of cotton last year.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

Extract of a letter, dated, Wethersfield, (Conn.) June 29th, 1826.—On the 3d of this month, our house was struck with lightning. Being without a conductor, it ran down the chimney and burst thro' the ceiling of the chamber you have usually slept in. From thence it divided into several branches, and went into six closets, and two lower rooms, through twenty-four apertures which it made in the ceiling and walls. Gilding operated as an attractor in the most remote part of the rooms. The fluid attacked it on china, picture frames, looking glasses; even the basket wrought with gold thread in a piece of embroidery, set behind glass in a mahogany frame, which hung fifteen feet from the chimney, was raised and blackened. In some instances the gilding was dissolved, *and some cents which it found in its course were entirely volatilized.* Its effects in the chamber closet were terrible. My mother, without any alarm from the storm, had retired to that closet for her evening devotion. A column of the lightning entered near her, consumed a large silk umbrella, destroyed a carpet and injured two or three others, which had been placed in the same closet for safety during the summer. My mother was only a foot distant from the course of the lightning with the door closed. A black sulphureous smoke instantly filled the apartment, and the heat was as intense as if she had been enveloped in flame.

She immediately arose unhurt, (aware of the catastrophe,) she left the closet, closed the door, and hastened down stairs, expecting to find her family dead. We were all in the western part of the house uninjured, when, at the moment of our meeting, another peal of thunder, as awful as the former, rolled over our heads, and the blast of heaven seemed to be on our habitation. But God be praised, we were all alive! Our house was soon filled with sulpher, soot, and smoke of burning woollen, silk, and furs. We discovered the fire, and threw on water but withot much effect, when we raised an alarm, and it was extinguished by the aid of our neighbors and friends. Nothing in this scene of terrors, and of wonder, seems more marvellous, next to the preservation of my mother, than the *dissipation of the cents in the twinkling of an eye*, and the *consuming of the sleeve and waist of a cloth coat, while the cotton lining to which they were stitched, was left entire.*

Our house has sustained but little damage; some nails were thrown out, mouldings were torn, and the floor was slightly rent in many places.

We all found ourselves in health the morning following this night of consternation and danger; and admiration and gratitude filled our hearts to Him who had granted us this signal preservation.

Foul Doings.—The following statement has been communicated to us for publication. We forbear to make any comments on it, as we presume it will be a subject of judicial investigation: A man named John J. Lindsay, living in Currituck county, was on Friday last, found dead in his own well, with such marks of violence about him as left no doubt that he had been severely beaten and thrown into it. From the following circumstances the writer of the communication is induced to believe, that this foul deed was perpetrated by a man named John Cheatham, who had taken Lindsay's wife from him and kept her two or three years—against whom Lindsay had instituted an action for damages. As it was evident that Cheatham would be mulcted in a heavy sum, it is supposed that as the only means of evading justice, he had determined to take Lindsay's life, in which he was assisted by a gang of laborers (white & black) whom he had collected to help him to hill his corn. Lindsay is said to have been formerly an inhabitant of Princess Anne county, (Va.) a tailor by trade, very simple, and somewhat inclined to be religious; his wife, a woman of very loose character at the time he married her; and Cheatham an old bachelor, filling the office of constable.

Norfolk Herald.

CHILICOTHE, OHIO, JULY 6.

Senator Benton.—The Wilmington Argus of Saturday last, states, on the authority of a correspondent, that Senator Benton, of Missouri, and a driver of the United States' mail stage, had a horse-whipping match on the morning of the 21st ult. on the high road leading from Washington, Fayette county, to Wilmington. The cause of the affray is not stated.

Harbouring Apprentices.—At the June term of Baltimore City Court, came on the trial of William K. Mitchell for harbouring two apprentices of Hester Crockett from the 1st of May to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive. He was found guilty, and the counsel for the prosecution contended that Mitchell be sentenced to pay $1,66, 2-3 for every hour each apprentice was harboured, according to the act of 1748, which declares, that persons harboring servants shall pay one hundred pounds of tobacco, or $1.66 2-3 for every hour each servant is harboured, one half to the party grieved and the other to the State. The penalty incurred by Mitchell, according to this act, amounts to *four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.* The Court agreed with the prosecuting counsel, but delayed passing sentence in consequence of the suggestion that a compromise would take place.

Balt. Patriot.

At a late session of the circuit court, in Ontario County, N. Y. was tried an action brought against the *Guardian* of an apprentice, by the master, for a breach of the indentures by the apprentice absconding and absenting himself more than two years. The master recovered $276 damages. The Ontario Repository observes that this is the first action of the kind within recollection, but that it is well that guardians and apprentices should be thus apprised practically of the responsibility of their engagements.

More New York Bubbles.—Wall street was in great bustle on Friday. Opposite to common feeling, every man who had not a dollar, was cheerful. Every one who had, looked as though he had a fit of the ague. This mode of transacting business on fictitious capital will not do. The United States Lombard, and the Franklin Manufacturing Company stopped yesterday. Some others were shivering in the wind. Monday will be a serious day.—Many will have to fast. These swindling institutions, if they cannot be put down by the arm of law, must be put down by the stronger voice of the people. *Coram's Champion.*

Running upon Banks.—There was a sharp run upon the Fulton and Tradesman's Bank on Saturday, and also upon the Washington (late Weehawk) and the Franklin Bank of Jersey, at the same time. As the notes of the three latter banks are redeemed at the Fulton, it made very brisk work for the officers of that institution. But every thing was promptly met at all the banks in question—notwithstanding that the U. S. Branch drew $25,000 from the Tradesman's on the morning of that day.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

ALBANY, N. Y. JUNE 21.—To give our readers some idea of the travel between this city and Troy, we have been politely furnished with the following account of vehicles which passed the inn of Mr. David Nash on Thursday last, coming to and going from Albany, viz: 51 stages, 25 hacks, 31 gigs, 53 double wagons, 90 single wagons—total, 250 in one day, besides 27 saddle horses.

Major General Thomas Pinckney, of Charleston, having been appointed President General of the several branches of the Cincinnati, throughout the United States, has vacated his seat as President of the State Society.

Theory of the Earth.—A gentleman of fortune in N. York has been so convinced of the correctness of Mr. Reynolds' theory of the earth, that he has offered to fit out a vessel for an expedition to the *south pole.* Mr. Reynolds is to accompany the person who prepares the expedition. The expedition, it is said, is not undertaken upon any expectation of finding the earth formed of concentric spheres, but in the belief that great advantages may accrue to the country from a further *scientific* examination, and discovery of islands, &c. It is hinted that, though no pecuniary aid will be required to buy and fit out the vessel, aid will be asked of the public to furnish a scientific corps.

Nat. Journal.

A Hog Skin out of which nine saddle seats can be cut, is said to be a good sized skin. Messrs. N. and T. Smith & Co. have shewn us one from which thirty could be cut. The hog was raised in Colchester, and weighed 900lbs. The skin from the back part of the neck was 8 feet 9 inches long—and the greatest breadth was 7 feet 9 inches—and girth was 6 feet 6 inches *Con. Mirror.*

Contested Elections.—At the memorable contest at Yorkshire, which lay between Lords Milton and Lascelles, the expense of each candidate was not short of £120,000! Every carriage and post horse throughout the county was in requisition; every inn and tavern was open; and the whole election was one scene of lavish expense, ruinous to any fortunes but those of the two families, which were equal to the enormous pressure. The last Northumberland contest is said to have cost each candidate £3000 a day! and the sitting member purchased the return of a few short months at an outlay of £50,000. *John Bull.*

The Jubilee was celebrated in New London, Con. in a new and striking occurrence, which is thus announced in the Connecticut Mirror

Occurrences of the week.—It so happened that we spent the last week, of course the last 4th of July, in New-London. It is said that to every good picture there should be three lights, and in our view this "principal of the pyramid" was emblazoned gloriously. The Declaration of Independence was read with *emphasis.*—Old Hundred was sung by every body in the Meeting House—and it held on that occasion nearly all the town,—and thirdly, the year of Jubilee was proclaimed at the dinner, and the sheriff was directed to open the prison doors and bring in his bill. On this last point we may be allowed to go into particulars. Before the wine was circulated, a gentleman, (Mr. Law,) proposed to the President (Judge Perkins,) that the company present make a general Jail Delivery of debtors, be the amount of their debts more or less. The motion was carried unanimously—the sheriff was ordered by authority of the President of the day, to open the door and *bring in his bill.* The plate was passed, and when the first, second and third gentlemen, among whom was Capt. George Rogers of the Navy, had put in $20 each, and others were emptying their pockets, the sheriff rose and told the company that there was enough; or if not, that he would look to the remainder. A committee was appointed to see to a general clearing out, and the debtors were addressed by the President with a delicacy admirably suited to the occasion; for instead of reminding them that they were free, they were taken by the hand and invited to drink a glass of wine, by which was probably understood as many glasses as they wanted.

Important Decision.—The additional security afforded in remitting Bank notes through the Post-Office, by cutting them in two, and sending each half by a different mail, had been rendered doubtful for some time by a notice issued from the Bank of the United States, that no payment would be made of any note of that Bank voluntarily cut into two or more pieces, unless all the parts of it should be produced. The doubt is now removed by a decision which gives that certainty to the security contemplated by those who used that mode of remittance.

The Democratic Press, contains the opinion of Judge Washington, in the case of Martin *vs.* The Bank U. S. argued at the last October session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in Philadelphia, upon a statement of facts which set forth, "that the Plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of Bank of U. S. amounting in the whole to $500, which his agent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay cut notes unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnatti, (Ohio,) and forwarded in two parcels by different mails for Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the Plaintiff was for the full amount of the notes.—The Judge, in his decision, treated the question as if the notice was brought home to the Plantiff; and decided that, the holder of a Bank note has a legal right to cut it with a view to the security of the debt of which the note is the best evidence, and that the Bank which is the debtor, cannot by any declaration, however notified, affect the legal rights of its creditor who has not assented to the conditions of that declaration. Judge Peters concurred in the opinion, and judgment was rendered against the Bank for the full amount of the notes."

Balt. Patriot.

A few years ago, a wealthy man who sold flour and dried meat in Chambersburg, was applied to by a Negro for some of the latter article. The purchaser selected a ham, which was accordingly weighed, but when handed to him, he solicited to be trusted for its price a few days. Having been frequently deceived by such customers, and the present one being totally a stranger to him, the seller persisted in refusing his request. The Negro, in this dilemma, as a last effort to gain his object, with great apparent simplicity, proposed to *cut the ham in two, and leave the one half with the seller as a pledge for the fulfilment of his promise of payment!* This proposition met the ready approbation of the seller, and it was immediately carried into operation.

The duped gentleman himself related this affair to a neighbor, some time after its occurrence, lamenting that he had not inquired the name of the negro, and actually was not sensible of his folly until heartily laughed at.

Chambersb'g Repos.

The following sentiment was given at the celebration in Boston.

The *Shoemakers* of the *Revolution*—they risked their little *all* upon the great *end*, and gave *short quarters* to the foe, in "the time that tried men's *soles.*"

Another Death by Hydrophobia, occurred in this city on Tuesday night last. It was a lad about nine years of age, named Henry G. Mathews, who had been bitten by a dog about two months previous. *Chas. Courier.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1826.

New Post-Offices.—From an accurate list published in the National Journal, we learn that the large number of *four hundred and seventy-three* new post-offices have been established between the first of January and the 30th of June. Of this number, twenty-nine are in this state.

On the 17th of June, *corn* was selling in New-Orleans at 37½ to 44 cents per *barrel!* Here, it is difficult to get even enough for family use, at $1,25 per *bushel.* Flour, also, which was selling in New-Orleans at the same time, at $3 per barrel, here commands *eight*, and is scarce at that.

We would call the attention of our readers to the lottery granted to Judge Murphey, to encourage the publication of the *History of North-Carolina.* The object is a worthy one, and one in which every citizen should feel a deep interest; but without the assistance of the public, it cannot be accomplished. To prepare the history on the plan proposed, will require not only vast labor, but great expense; to meet which, the means of the author are not competent: it is to be hoped, therefore, that the public will patronize a lottery, the object of which is so laudable, and we may add, so important.

Gov. Troup has made a call for volunteers, and ordered several companies of cavalry to hold themselves in readiness, to march into the Indian country to protect the engineers. Should the Governor persist in his purpose, matters will soon be brought to a crisis, and a civil war, it is to be feared, will be the consequence. It is clear that the Georgia surveyors have no right to penetrate the Indian country, without the consent of the Indians; and it is quite certain that there is no necessity to do so at this time, as there are other surveys, of equal importance, to be made, which would give the engineers sufficient employment, and leave the Indians in undisturbed possession of their country until the time stipulated in the treaty for its transfer. But Gov. Troup seems determined, if he can find no quarrel ready at his hands, to make one; we only wish, therefore, that in the issue, justice may cleave to the right, and punishment fall where it is due.

We learn from a gentleman, who lately passed through Warren, Wake and Granville, that the prospects of the corn crops in those counties. is truly deplorable; and that it is believed, should the remainder of the season be as favorable as could be desired, hardly a sufficiency will be raised for bread. In the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Guilford, and a part of Orange, crops look promising; and if the season continue propitious, will turn out well.

In some parts of this county, the crops are excellent; in others, they are quite unpromising. It is difficult, however, at this time, to say what are our prospects. Should the season prove favorable for late planted corn, the crop in the aggregate, it is presumed, will be a pretty good one.

We are told by a gentleman who stood at the bed-side of Mr. Adams during the firing of the guns in Quincy, in honor of Independence, & asked him if he was not disturbed by the noise: no, said he, every gun adds five minutes to my existence.

Salem Gazette.

More coincidences.—The fact is curious and worth relating, that John Adams was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Jefferson eight years older than James Madison; James Madison eight years older than James Monroe; and James Monroe eight years older than John Quincy Adams. *Ev. Post.*

The Philadelphia Gazette remarks, that the apparent contradictions in the different papers with respect to the hour at which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and at which it was promulged, can easily be reconciled. It was *adopted* by Congress between the hours of twelve and one, in Independence Hall; it was first read to the people about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the State House Yard. Its *author* lived fifty years after its *adoption:* its *advocate* lived fifty years after its promulgation.

From the Boston Patriot of July 8, 1826.

"I've seen the aged waiting to depart.
In that dark hour ere nature quite expires,
When the hope fain would warm the withered heart
With the cold embers of its earthly fires,
Though heaven is all the weary soul desires,
Worn with the cares of four score years and ten;
When life no more a blessing could impart,
At peace with God and deeply mourned of men,
He laid him down to rest—to wake in Heaven again."

The demise of the "sage of Quincy" has been announced to our readers, and we have only to speak of his funeral. It appears not to have been the wish of the relatives of the deceased, that public honors should be paid at his funeral shrine, and that wish was acceded to. But the funeral which took place at Quincy, yesterday, shows the strong hold the aged patriot had obtained on the affections of his countrymen, by a long series of useful public services. So justly endeared to them was he by every recollection, that notwithstanding it was undertood his funeral would not be a public one, some thousands of persons from this city and the neighboring towns, spontaneously collected and joined in the last tribute of respect to one of the Fathers of the Republic.

The funeral proceeded from the mansion of house in Quincy at half past 3 o'clock.

A procession was formed in nearly the following order, viz. the corpse of the illustrious dead, supported by Gov. Lincoln, Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, Judges Davis and Story, President Kirkland and Mr. Greenleaf, of Quincy, as pall bearers; the relatives of the deceased, members of the Executive Council, members of Congress and of the State Legislature, members of the City Council, the Clergy, officers of the army and navy, citizens, and a long line of carriages. The yeomanry of Quincy formed a line on each side the road, near the meeting-house, through which the procession passed into the meeting-house. The pulpit and galleries were shrouded in black. The services consisted of an anthem by the choir, prayer, hymn, sermon, anthem and benediction. The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, from the following text: "*He died in a good old age, full of years and full of honors.*" In his sermon Mr. Whitney gave a sketch of the public life and private virtues of the deceased, with some of his own remarks on serious subjects.

From the Meeting-house the corpse was conveyed to the family tomb, where was deposited among the relics of successive generations the remains of one of the greatest men our republic could boast.

Minute guns were fired by the artillery at Quincy, from the time the procession formed till the corpse was laid in the tomb. The bells in the city were tolled, the stores were generally closed, and the shipping in the harbor bore their flags at half mast.

The flags at the navy-yard were hoisted at half mast on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and on the afternoon of Friday 21 minute guns were fired. Indeed, every possible mark of respect has been shown to the memory of the second President of the U. States.

Mr. Adams died with his impressions lively at the last hour of life. About ten days previously to the Jubilee, the Committee of Arangements in Quincy addressed a note to him, requesting his company on the occasion. An answer was sent in writing—and he replied, besides, to the Committee, "I shall not be present in body, but in spirit I shall be with you." The signature to the answer is the last he ever wrote, and is said to be clearer from blemishes than any he has made for several years.—On the following Saturday, he rode in a coach for a short distance. On the morning of the Jubilee he awoke at the ringing of the bells and firing of cannon; the servant who watched with him said, do you know, Sir, what day it is? "O yes!" he replied, "it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it—God bless you all."

In the forenoon, the orator of the day, Mr. Whitney, called to see him with a clergyman.—They found him seated in a large arm chair—and Mr. Whitney, in the course of the interview, asked for a sentiment, to be delivered at the table in the afternoon. He said I will give you "*Independence forever.*" After a few moments had elapsed, a lady present asked him if he wished to add any thing to the toast, and he said, not a syllable. This was delivered within an hour of his dissolution in the evening.

Late in the afternoon, he appeared to be a little uneasy, and he requested to be turned in his bed, which was done—after which time he gradually sunk away, and his spirit departed with the setting sun.

Boston Ev. Gaz.

[From the Boston Patriot of July 11.]

On the intelligence of the death of Mr. Jefferson, (which was received in this city by the steam boat boat line on Sunday evening in anticipation of the mail) being announced in the newspapers of yesterday morning, a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen was immediately notified, and by their direction the bells of the Churches were tolled between seven and eight o'clock. A meeting of the Executive Council was held by direction of the Governor in the forenoon, when resolves were passed, and orders issued for the discharge of minute guns at noon. The flags in the harbor were again lowered to half mast, and other demonstrations of respect were shown. The flags at the Navy Yard were lowered to half-mast yesterday, and at one o'clock 21 minute guns were fired.

Jefferson Fund.—We learn that Mr. Jefferson, a few days before his illness, was pressed for an immediate sum of money, notice of which was received in New-York. It gives us no ordinary pleasure to state, that the Committee of the Jefferson Fund immediately placed $7,000 at the disposal of Mr. J. which fact was alluded to by his grandson, in a letter received by the Committee, expressive of the most grateful feelings, and the receipt of that sum may have calmed the last moments of the venerable Patriot. We but thus reiterate the public voice, in suggesting that the balance of the Jefferson fund, throughout the Union, be placed at the disposal of the beloved and affectionate child, Mrs. Randolph, which we believe will be sufficient to purchase the Monticello estate.

N. Y. Enquirer.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The following, which we copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser, furnishes the particulars of the incident therein mentioned more minutely than that published on Saturday. Virginia deserves credit for her *magnanimity* in this affair. She was the birth-place of the illustrious Jefferson—nay, of three other Ex-Presidents—and could not find it *in her heart* to become also the benefactor of him who was the benefactor of man, but kindly and magnanimously permitted the citizens of New Yrok to hear the sighs of the Patriarch, who was writhing beneath the importunities of iron-helmeted creditors (perhaps actually in the grasp of some sheriff's officer,) and to relieve hum of his distress. This, we say, was magnanimous, and we hope the state of New York will grant a lottery, and the other states permit the sale of the tickets in their several territories, for the purpose of erecting a monument to *Virginia Magnanimity,* as evinced in this affair.

"A timely incident.—We are informed by the Recorder, that the clause of Mr. Th. J. Randolph's letter, which we published on Monday, referring to the kindness afforded to Mr. Jefferson in his last moments, by the New York Committee, was elicited by the following circumstance. The Recorder received information that Mr. Jefferson being then in declining health, was perplexed and harassed by a number of inexorable creditors, whose demands, though severally small, Mr. Jefferson was utterly ununable to meet. The consciousness of this fact, and the increasing importunities of these creditors, visibly wore upon the health and spirits of the sage. But no sooner did a knowledge of the fact reach the ears of the Recorder, than with his wonted kindness and alacrity, he had an interview with Mr. M'Intyre, one of the contractors for the Jefferson Lottery, summoned the committee together, and remitted to Mr J. the sum of 7500 dollars. The sum immediately relieved him from the pressing exigencies of the moment, satisfied those *patriots* who otherwise would have taken the pound of flesh, and smoothed the patriot's pathway to the grave! The remittance was a precious boon, in a trying moment; and we rejoice that it went from New York."

From the Maryland Journal.

We learn from Kentucky and Ohio, that the administration is rapidly gaining upon the affections of the people, and the President and Mr. Clay are much stronger there than heretofore, such is also we believe the case in Maryland; and we have no hesitation in saying that Maryland, at the next presidential election, will be with the exception of two votes, in favor of Mr. Adams; such is the effect of the opposition, and the abuse of Randolph, M'Duffie & Co. that many active and decided friends of Gen. Jackson have become disgusted, and are now the open advocates of Mr. Adams. The people of the U. States are a sober, reflecting people, not to be misled by rant and invective, but a people who will think and act with judgment, and if upon examination, they find the acts of their executive officers, such as to meet their interests and approbation, they are not to be made the political whistles for every ambitious aspirant to blow upon, nor will they be made the instruments of ousting from office, those they have been instrumental in placing there, without just cause. They have tried the present executive for many years, and some of them, in the most important offices within their gift, and their conduct, have so far given satisfaction, and so long as they remain to do so, they will receive the support of an enlightened people.

Disinterested Lawyer.—A late Baltimore paper contains a curious advertisement of one of the lawyers of that city. To "such clients as are unable to pay," he offers his services gratuitously, and says it will give him as much pleasure "to do their business" *gratis,* as it would if they paid the full amount of his fees. We wish we could meet such lawyers among us, in New York.—*Noah's Enq.*

Bacon.—A medical writer of some experience, has just made known a remedy for indigestion, which he calls "the fat bacon system." Bacon, he asserts, is more wholesome than butter; and he therefore recommends people to take a slice of fat boiled bacon, between two slices of bread, in lieu of butter, with tea every morning for breakfast.

Baltimore Gazette.

Green Fruit.—It may not be amiss to remind parents, and all those who have the immediate oversight of children, that unripe fruit already begins to appear in our markets. It is probable that more children's lives are destroyed, in the summer, by this cause of disease than almost all others put together. Apples which are shaken from the trees by violent winds, or fall prematurely by decay, are immediately gathered, and brought to market; the display of them is too tempting to children to be withstood; and of course, they are purchased, and eaten. Nothing is more pernicious; and yet nothing is more common, than to see children and young persons eating this kind of fruit. We should think that parents would lay a most strict injunction against this indulgence to their children. They must, unless they can make up their minds to risk their health and their lives.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Persian Roses.—"A man must behold a Persian rose to have any conception of its transcendant excellencies above the roses of any other country; and its charms are not thrown away. The gardens of prince and people are universally planted with it, and every bath strewed with its delicious flowers."

[These groves of roses, some of which grow to the height of fifteen feet, form avenues of superior beauty, and when spread over platforms, and diversified with lilacs, with a thick underwood of fragrant shrubs, are the favorite resort of innumerable nightingales. The palaces of the king display all that original magnificence can achieve, in splendor of artificial decorations, in superb grottos, terraces, labyrinths, fountains, avenues, baths and gardens, and every where the rose predominates with the nightingale inhabiting its branches.]

New York Times.

DIED,

In this county, on the 19th ult. Mrs. *Matilda Lucky,* wife of Mr. William Lucky, aged 31.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760	Prizes.			97,440
15,600	Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.			

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to $6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 |

☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By Henry Ruffner, A. M. With an Appendix, by John M. Wilson, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,500		3,000
8		1,000		8,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		3,600
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
450		20		9,000
1,050		10		10,500
7,366		5		36,830
9,000	Prizes.	23,886 tickets at $5 is		119,430
14,886	Blanks			

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Great Bargains.

ON Thursday, the 24th of August, next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, all his property, real and personal, to wit:—the house and lots where he now lives; his tanyard, with all its appurtenances; a number of other lots, some improved, and others unimproved; his plantation near town; together with a quantity of leather, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and numerous other articles. The sale will be positive, and be made on accommodating terms. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

July 22, 1826.—5t95.

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the first day of August next, the subscribers will sell, at the late dwelling of Gen. George Graham, decd. a quantity of Wheat and Rye, Ryestraw and Oats, by the dozen; and a quantity of excellent Hay.

W. M. BOSTWICK, } *Adm'rs.*
W. E. McREE, }

July 15, 1826.—2t92.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased property at the sale of the late Gen. Geo. Graham, deceased, and failed to comply with the conditions of said sale, may expect to be compelled to comply, with cost, unless they settle up on or before the first day of August next.

W. M. BOSTWICK, } *Adm'rs.*
WM. E. McREE, }

July 15, 1826. 2t92

Estate of Jno. Boyd, dec'd.

NOTICE is given to all those who gave their notes at the sale of Jno. Boyd, deceased, that the same have now become due, and that payment must be made before the first day of August next, or suit will be brought upon each, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can or will be given.

P. BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Charlotte, June 8, 1826. 8t94

P. S. Mr. Wm. Smith, of this place, has all the papers belonging to said estate, in his hands, &c. P. B.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives, on Paw Creek, 8 miles from Charlotte. The plantation contains 500 acres, chiefly woodland, is well watered, has on it a good dwelling-house, a new barn, and other necessary out-buildings. There is also a good Saw-Mill on it; which, from the great advantages it possesses, as to timber and custom, is very valuable. As the subscriber is desirous of moving to the West next fall, those wishing to purchase, are requested to call soon, as a great bargain will be given. He will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit the purchaser, where it can be done conveniently.

WILLIAM A. KERR.

July 12, 1826.—3t92.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

From Ackerman's Repository.

WOMAN.

O WOMAN! woman! thou art form'd to bless
The heart of restless man, to chase his care,
And charm existence by thy loveliness;
Bright as the sunbeam, as the morning fair,
If but thy foot fall on a wilderness,
Flowers spring, and shed their roseate blossoms there,
Shrouding the thorns that in thy path-way rise,
And scattering o'er it hues of Paradise.

Thy voice of love is music to the ear,
Soothing and soft, and gentle as the stream
That strays mid summer-flowers; thy glittering tear
Is mutely eloquent; thy smile a beam
Of light ineffable, so sweet, so dear,
It wakes the heart from sorrow's darkest dream;
Shedding a hallow'd lustre o'er our fate,
And when it beams we are not desolate!

No! no! when woman smiles, we feel a charm
Thrown bright around us, binding us to earth;
Her tender accents, breathing forth the balm
Of pure affection, give to transport birth:
Then life's wide sea is billowless and calm.
O lovely woman! thy consummate worth
Is far above thy frailty, far above
All earthly praise—thou art the light of love!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM COLERIDGE'S SIX MONTHS IN THE WEST INDIES.

A WEST INDIA PARSON.

The Church in Roseau is well situated and tolerably furnished without, but, the interior is in a miserable state. The common pitch pine, when unpainted, has a particularly unpleasant effect in a hot climate; it always oppressed me in a remarkable manner. About a hundred persons, chiefly colored, attended the morning service: they had few books; and apparently came for the purpose of seeing the bishop; certainly, with one or two exceptions, they were entirely unacquainted with the ordinary ritual of the established religion. The Church of England indeed does not flourish in Dominica, which, considering the great capacity and spiritual affections of the present worthy incumbent, is a matter of some surprise. I believe there are 2000 Protestants in this colony, of which number, the Methodists form the larger part; about 16000 are papists under the care of three Spanish priests; so that it is consolatory to the sympathies of obese and liquescent men to know that if true religion thrive not in Dominca, at the least its minister does upon an ample salary and just so much breathing exercise on Sunday as may conduct to a good digestion for the rest of the week. Not that I would be thought to impeach the zeal of the rector of Roseau; very far from it; it is too well known to be questioned, and it argues an unusual degree of apathy or stubbornness in those who are the daily witnesses of it, that its effects are not more perceptible.

Mr. Newman is great and remarkable; but he is not so great and remarkable as his predecessor, Mr. Audain. This Mr. Audain was a patriot, few of his cloth like him: he was not content with praying against the enemies of his country; he fought against them also. St. Peter certainly owned a boat, and the authorized translation (Mr. Audain loved literal orthodoxy) intimates a partnership amongst some of the apostles in a ship. So Mr. Audain built a schooner, and carried on for many years a system of practical polemics with the disputants of the French school to his own abundant profit and notoriety. It is even yet fresh in the recollections of the inhabitants of Roseau, with how joyful a rapture this holy Dominican once broke off the service on a Sunday, unabled to repress the emotions of his triumph on seeing the vessel of his faith sail into the bay with a dismasted barque laden with sugar, rum and other Gallic vanities from Martinique.*

It was shortly after this event that the star of Audain began to wax dim. His zeal was equally great, his courage undaunted, but his evil destiny met him at every turn. An acquaintance of mine met him one day in the streets of Bassaterre in St. Kitts, surrounded by negroes, to whom he was distributing plantains, yams, potatoes, and other eatables, and holding private talk with them all by turns. Having caught my friend's eye, he came up to him and said, "I am going to smuggle all these —— rascals this evening to Guadaloupe." He did so in his schooner, but remained himself on shore. A privateer of Nevis captured the smuggler before she could get to her market. Audain became furious, went himself to Nevis and challenged the owner of the privateer to fight. The challenge was not accepted, and Audain immediately posted the name of the recusant, as that of a scoundrel, on the court-house. He himself for two days kept watch upon the platform with a sword by his side and four pistols stuck in his belt, to see if any one dared to touch the shields.

Audain fitted out another schooner and cruised in her himself. But fate was too heavy for him, though he struggled against it like a man. On the second day a large vessel was seen to leeward; he ascertained her to be a Spanish trader, and, supposing her to be wholly unarmed, bore down upon her as upon a certain prey. When he came within pistol shot, fourteen masked ports were opened, and as many guns pointed at him through them. Audain was obliged to strike in an instant, and, with his carpenter, succeeded in secreting himself under some water casks in the hold of his schooner. The Spaniards came on board and cut every man in pieces, except Audain and the carpenter. These two lay all night under the casks, but in the morning, upon further search, their asylum was discovered. They were brought upon deck, and the Spaniards were on the point of hewing them by inches, when their captain exclaimed with rapidity, "Hold all! this man's life is sacred, and the other's too, for his sake." Audain had formerly done the Spaniard great service at St. Thomas's, and it now saved his own and his carpenter's life.

Up to this time Audain, though occasionally nonresident for the aforesaid reasons, had continued the minister of Roseau. He was a singularly eloquent preacher in the pathetic and suasory style, and he rarely failed to draw down tears upon the cheeks of most of those who heard him. His manners were fine and gentle and his appearance even venerable. He was hospitable to the rich and gave alms to the poor. But his repeated losses were such as to bear a royal merchant down, and the Dominicans became more scrupulous, and a governor came who knew not Audain. So Audain abdicated the pulpit of Roseau.

Privateering and smuggling had failed; so now he commenced honest trader. He went to St. Domingo with a cargo of corn, sold it well and lived on the island. But his star grew fainter and fainter. He quarrelled with two black general officers, challenged them and shot them both severely. Christopher sent for him, and told him that, if the men recovered, it was well, but that if either of them died, he would hang him on the tamarind tree before his own door. Audain thought the men would die, and escaped from the tamarind tree by night in an open boat.

He now settled in St. Eustatius, put on his black coat again and recommenced clergyman. St. Eustatius is a free port; yet the division of labor has made surprisingly slow advances in it. There were many religions, but no priests, in the island when Audain made his appearance there. He was become liberally minded by misfortune, and he was always actuated by faith of such immense catholicity that it comprehended within its circle every radiation of opinion from the centre of Christianity, as the felly embraces the spokes of the wheel. Audain offered to minister to all the sects respectively, which the free traders thankfully accepted. In the morning he celebrated mass in French, in the forenoon read the liturgy of the Church of England, in the afternoon sprackened the Dutch service, and at nightfall, chaunted to the Methodists.

His star descended proner and proner, though he seemed to be gaining wealth and fame. Audain was a married man, but his wife resided and still resides at Bristol. A Dutch widow, rich, pious and large, cast a widow's eyes on Audain; the rigour of creole viduity softened under the afternoon sprackings of Audain, as Dutch butter melts under the kisses of Titan, and she told Audain that, if Heaven had made her such a man, she would have married twice. The hint was as broad as herself, but Audain liked it the better for its dimensions, and married her on the spot, sprackening the service himself.

Audain has fought thirteen duels, and is a good boxer. Once upon a time, he fired twice without hitting; upon which he threw down the pistol on the ground, and said sternly to his second, "take care that does not happen again!" supposing his pistol had not been charged with ball. A delay occurred in reloading for the third time, upon which Audain went up to his antagonist, squared his body, saying, "Something between, something between, sir!" knocked him down with a flush hit upon the nose. Audain is now about sixty years of age, and has wholly reformed his manners. He loves his Dutch wife, and says his prayers so loud at night as to disturb his neighbors. His English wife sends him a Christmas box annually. He is a man of infinite talent, and has seen the world. I trust that the report is true, that, like Lazarillo de Tormes and Gines de Paramonte, he is writing a life of himself. It would be the most interesting book of this age. If he does not, these few lines may happily serve to rescue him from an oblivion which he does not seem to deserve.

* This is like the Cornish vicar. He was preaching one day in a seaside church during a heavy south west gale, when all on a sudden his audience began to move, take down their hats, and press towards the door. The vicar, having the advantage of pulpit eminence and long experience, immediately perceived the cause, and, animated with a just indignation at their conduct, ordered them, as they valued their soul's welfare, to remain quiet till the end of the sermon. The good man in his eagerness to restrain them even left the pulpit, and, like Aaron, ran into the midst of the congregation rebuking and exhorting them, till he reached the porch; when, tucking up his gown under his arm, he shouted out, "Now, my boys, let us start fair!" and immediately scampered off, with his flock at his heels, to administer Cornish relief to a distressed merchantman.

My friend, Mr. Oxley, in Barbadoes, says he was present at a scene in Tortola, where Audain figured in the manner mentioned in the text, probably it happend twice.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The North-American Review for July, contains an interesting article on *Popular Education*, from which we make the following extract. It merits, we think, serious consideration.

The subject of popular education is one of greater moment to us in this country, than any other people. Education, and the education of the people, too, is the hope, not of our improvement only, but of our existence. It stands, with us, in the place of everything that makes other governments strong. It stands in the place of the Establishment, of the army, and the sacred throne; it is the order, and defence, and power of the nation.

We look upon this nation as making a momentous and perilous experiment on free and popular institutions; nor is it to be thought, that the experiment has yet gone beyond the point of danger. It is certain, and it cannot be too often repeated, that such institutions as ours can have no permanent standing, but on the basis of knowledge and virtue. The charter of our privileges is our national character. It was this, that bought them when our strength was not in sinews, but in brave hearts; in the spirit of men, that were resolved to 'do, or die.' If other nations cannot attain to the same privileges; if Spain, and Portugal, and Italy cannot be free, it will be because the spirit of intelligent, virtuous, and courageous freedom is not in them. Let our people swerve from this, and it matters little whether, in name and in form, they are freemen or slaves. Let our national character fail in the great trial, which it is passing through; let luxury and excess grow in our cities; let vice stalk abroad fearlessly in our villages; let our hardy yeomanry become indolent, inefficient, bankrupt in property, and more bankrupt in spirit; let our noble youth lose the principles of a virtuous education, and vie with each other in extravagance and revelling; and farewell to the dignity and joy of freedom. Though the semblance remain awhile, the spirit will have fled forever.

Now, that our national character is improving, we wish it were easier to maintain than it is. No sober citizen certainly can look without concern, on the increase of luxury, and the fearful inroads of intemperance among us; nor ask, without solicitude, what is to stay their desolating progress? To say, that we want more virtue, is only saying, that we have too much vice; and is therefore only to descant upon the evil, which we wish to correct.

Of the means of correction for our grand national vice, but two things occur to us as at all likely to have any success. One is, to lay a tax on liquors, such as must exclude them from that common use, which now brings temptation to every man's door every day and hour of his life. But to this the community is not yet virtuous and highminded enough to consent; and hence the government will not venture on a measure as impracticable, perhaps, as it is unpopular. Or, to state the case more truly, since, among us, the feelings of the people are represented in the government, the government has no inclination to do it.

The other means of prevention, and the only one, it appears, which is now open to us, is to educate, to enlighten, to exalt the public mind. Knowledge, reading, must supply those resources to the mind, which shall render it independent of meaner excitements. For why does a man resort to the intoxicating draught? Commonly, because he is unhappy without it; he wants something to excite or to entertain him. He sits down at home for an evening, and it is dull to him; he goes abroad for relief, and too often finds a relief, which is his ruin. Now let this man have been educated, not in the technical artificial way, which too much prevails, but educated to the love of knowledge; let something of the science and mystery of nature have been opened to him; let interesting books have been provided for him; let him have been associated with others in the same pursuits; and he would not have found leisure a burden; he would not have found company a snare; he would not have found his home irksome. Life, with him, would have received a new impulse, new resources; and he would be proportionably raised above sense and matter, to intellect and virtue.

The hope of seeing communities thus educated, intelligent, virtuous, and happy, is one which we delight to cherish. We gladly go along, however cautiously, with this spirit and promise of the age. Visions of improvement, not of perfectibility, are before us; and though past experience seems to mock them, we will not believe they are dreams. The auspices of freedom, the tendencies of knowledge, the counsels of providence, the promises of Christianity, the hope of man, all forbid despair. Let our favored communities do their duty, and there shall be no place even for scepticism. Tell us not of difficulties, of obstacles, of expenses, in the way of rearing a wise, and enlightened, and righteous generation. Give us the refuse of the superfluous expenditure of the country, the fragments from the tables of luxury, the leavings of expensive entertainments and amusements, the cast off garments of sumptuous wardrobes; or store for us what excess consumes, and intemperance swallows in this land; and with these means, we could pledge ourselves to raise up a community, far more enlightened than the world has yet seen. Let every man, moreover, give his own faithful personal endeavors, and we deem it not too solemn to add, his earnest prayers to Heaven, and here upon these shores of promise, shall be reared up a community as pure and happy, as it shall be intelligent and enlightened.

THE BEE.

Naturalists have taken much pains to give us a correct idea of the history of this interesting insect; many of them, differing as to the manner in which they propagate their species. Some affirm the queen-bee to be self-prolific, and that the drones bear no part in the business of propagation. Many of the ancients as well as moderns, have supposed that the eggs of the female bee are not impregnated with the mail sperm, while in the body of the creature, but that they are deposited un-impregnated in the cells; and that the male afterwards ejects the male sperm on them as they lie in the cells, in the same manner as the generation of fishes is supposed to be performed by the males impregnating the spawn after it is cast out by the females. This method of impregnating has been established beyond all contradiction, by the observations of Mr. Debraw of Cambridge.

It has been generally supposed that the queen-bee is the only female contained in the hive; and that the working bees are neutral, or of neither sex. But the observations of Mr. Schirach, which are confirmed by others of Mr. Debraw, go to prove, that all the working or common bees are females in disguise; and the queen-bee lays two kinds of egg, viz. those which are to produce the drones, and those from which the working bees are to proceed: and from any one or more of these, one or more queens may be produced; so that every worm of the latter or common kind, which has been hatched about three days, is capable, under certain circumstances, of becoming the queen, or mother of a hive. Mr. Schirach supposes that the worm designed by the community, to be a queen, or mother, owes its metamorphosis into a queen, partly to the extraordinary size of its cell, and its peculiar position in it; but principally to a certain appropriate nourishment found there, and carefully administered to it by the working bees while it was in the worm state.

It is computed that the ovaria of a queen-bee contains more than 5000 eggs at one time; and therefore it is not difficult to conceive that a queen-bee may produce 10,000 or 12,000 bees, or even more, in the space of two months.

We may consider a hive of bees as a well peopled city, in which are commonly found from 15,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. This city in itself is a monarchy; composed of a *queen;* of males, which are the *drones;* and of *working-bees*, which have been supposed and called neuters. Their combs, which are of pure wax, serve as the magazine of stores, and for their nursing places of their offspring. And such is the great influence of the monarch of this city, that, if by any accident or otherwise, the queen-bee dies, the whole hive cease working, consume their own honey, fly about from hive to hive, at unusual hours, and pine away if not soon supplied with another sovereign. It is also remarked, that, in case of an engagement between two swarms, as soon as the queen of either gets slayed in battle, the two swarms immediately unite, and all become the subjects of the surviving sovereign.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To the Committee of Grievances.

I've lately been reading a droll little piece,
Put forth in the village last week,
Which censures tobacco, day-loungers and geese,
In a style not uncommonly meek.

It seems as if this "parliamentary band,"
Regarding the good of the whole,
Had determined to purge out the dross of the land,
By breaking my pipe at the Bowl.

Now I'll tell you, my little committe of men,
Before I'll your orders obey,
You must give me the how, and the where, and the when,
Or I'll still keep *smoking away.*

You say that "tobacco" deprives us of thought,
And blunts, into bargain, the taste;
You vile little elves—to prove it is nought,
Just take me now—"writing in haste."

Pray, what would become of the "good of the trade,"
Now give me your candid opinion,
If we were to throw away *chewing*, that's made
The pride of the "ancient dominion."

Now I'll tell you again, my sweet little wights,
Though, fuddled oft times, I can still
Get up of a morning and go home of nights,
And hear my wife say "*deary Bill.*"

But if you can find it a source of some fun,
To keep up your little committee's reports,
You're welcome for me; and I'll join you for one,
For I like to *cry down* and *enjoy* such sports.

Let the drunkards be sent to the mines of Peru,
To pick up pure gold in the dust;
But *fuddling* and *lounging*, and *telling what's new*,
Can be kept in the dark—if it must.

SMOKER.

Governor Troup has, during last week, assumed a very warlike attitude; he has sounded the tocsin of alarm, and has been beating up for recruits, to commence his war against the Indians.

He has organised a Volunteer Company of Horse, and about thirty volunteers have come forward and offered him their services. They are to be ordered forthwith into the Cherokee Nation.

The declared object of these preparations, is to protect Mr. Fulton, the Engineer, in his surveys of the Cherokee country.

But the protection of Mr. Fulton from imaginary danger, is, we presume, but a pretext, for sending a few hot headed men, with arms in their hands, into a savage nation, already provoked to the verge of hostility. It is no doubt hoped that some mischief will come from it; some outrage may be perpetrated on one side or the other, which may serve as an excuse for the commencement of a war of extermination. This no doubt is the concealed object.

The Indians are too sensible of their own weakness as a nation, to enter deliberately into any measures of hostility against the whites; altho' it is highly probable that lawless individuals may be pushed to acts of desperation.

Georgia Patriot.

From India.—The ship Emerald, at Boston, sailed from Calcutta on the 20th February. It is learnt by her that the armistice concluded by the Burmese with the English was a *mere sham* on the part of the former, to recruit and gain fresh strength; that the war was renewed and prosecuted at the latest dates from the scene of action, at the time of the departure of the Emerald, although the British forces had gained some advantages over the Burmese.

THE PHILOSOPHER—*Sir Isaac Newton* set out in life a clamorous infidel; but on a nice examination of the principles of Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac addressed him in these or the like words:—"Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied and well understand—but you should not talk of christianity, for you have not studied it. I have, and am certain that you know nothing of the matter." This was a just reproof, and one that would be very suitable to be given to half the infidels of the present day, for they often speak of what they have never studied, and what in fact they are entirely ignorant of. Dr. Johnson, therefore, well observed, that no honest man could be a Deist, for no man could be so, after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity. On the name of Hume being mentioned to him, "No Sir," said he, "Hume owned to a clergyman in the bishopric of Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention."